Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO MY LAST REGRET.

Three colours of my soul, my first regret,
In youth's first morning, I have met;
The sunlight, in its purest ray,
That all the fragrant gains of Araby,

Oh, how I love with them to see the rose,
As memory wills of summers or of rain,
To view you shy and modest as you were,
And that dispelled, to see it bright again.

Oh, how I love with thee to think of her,
Whose beauty in the tender light
Of my young years secured,
Be there to me the faithful herald
Of the dream that my love attired.

But now I look upon thy waning form,
Where art an emblem of my wrinkled state;
Unfit to struggle 'gainst the petulant storm
Of cruel disasters' blasting fate.

I too must weave, this frame to dust return;
Around me throw thy mantle, mother earth,
That when I sleep the soothly sleep I do,
Oh, then receive the child thou gavest birth.

And as thy silver clouds in incense rise,
May they be wafted to the Spirit's throne,
Wafted by seraphs to the mercy shrine,
To drink of sweetness bitter cup be mine.

C. O. L.

From the Court Journal.

A CHAPTER ON TALLEYRAND.

We marvel much that in this book-making age no literary caterer of hot but unbought lion concocting scheme of the good things rendered by, or attributed to the illustrious personage whose name we have prefixed to our editorial, has ever thought of preparing a chapter, or even a tolerable notice of this interesting character, in point of a talisman to fascinate the reading world. Or, if not such, a high-seasoned dish could scarcely fail of stimulating the sickly palate. Therefore do we venture upon the task of serving up for the appetite of our readers, in the piquancy repast of an octave on this subject, but a few morsels—enough to whet the edge of curiosity for more ample of what we could achieve in the way of literary cookery, were we listen upon mightier matters.

Our bonsoom, or more correctly speaking, our gossip, is not to inquire into the features of a well beloved public with a detailed account of the birth, parentage, and boyish days of the immortal Prince Talleyrand de Perigord. No; our pen, with an instinctive predilection, ever turns from grave to gay. We love to descend to the lighter and more trivial researches more to the saying than to the doings of our hero. Of a truth, in the present instance, our determination not even to meddle with the family matters connected with our subject, is not to refer to the subsisting brief particulars of Charles Maurice, Prince de Talleyrand—glorious and never to be forgotten name in the annals of Europe's Congress.

To commence then in the style historical:—Charles Maurice Talleyrand was born in Paris, in the year 1754. In the month of January, during the reign and regime of Quercy. The name Talleyrand, which appears originally to have been that of an estate or manor, was formerly written Taleyran, Talleyrand, Taillerand, or Taillan. In the commencement of the twelfth century it was adopted as a surname by the family of the Sovereign Counts of Perigord. After the extinction of the elder branch, (Hélie the younger, known by the designation of the Comte de Grignon, and afterwards by that of the Princes de Chalais and de Talleyrand, succeeded to the title and name of the ours.

Having stated so much, or rather so little, for the benefit of the curious in genealogy, we crave permission not only to proceed at once to lighter, and to us more attractive matter, but to dispense with all further ceremonious attention to time, place, or circumstance, and after the manner of Sterne, to begin our chapters at a sort of second nature.

Early in life, Talleyrand de Perigord figured among the most influential personages of France, and became a conspicuous actor in the principal events which occurred during the reigns of the last three sovereigns of the ancient dynasty, and in the period of distress. Carnot, in particular, manifested a deep-rooted aversion for the *prêtre défroqué*, as he contemptuously termed the ex-Bishop of Autun. He compared him to a sponge that absorbs a portion of every liquor it is set to work in, and to a leech, because, that the sponge, when squeezed, deposes its contents, while that of Bonaparte's minister is insatiable.

It must be admitted, that one whose career belongs to so many epochs, one who has passed unscathed through so many political convulsions, and still as the barnon Blackwood, secured to "ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm" must have possessed the Old Regime, the Directory, the Consular power, the Empire, and the final fall of the Bourbons, still rising on the wreck of destruction, and ever found himself wheeled in as man his less fortunate or less skilful compeers, and a cue ingles well enough to be aware that sour and sullen spirit in which envy is ever ready to rail at vice when its rewards fall not to her share.

Talleyrand, we learn, was found irunicable by the *odevide* and *Mademoiselle*, and was in a certain way with much sanctity and true French frankness even went so far as to declare that she could not bear composing. "Perhaps not your lavoura," said *Madame de* Staël, who was present, "was somewhat of a similar confidence. The distinction was significant. The celebrated lady to whom we have just alluded, was at one period among the number of those who exercised great influence over Talleyrand. Her empire, however, though founded on mental superiority, was subsequently undermined by the more personal attractions of Madame Grandt, with whom Talleyrand became much smitten. The notabilities of the day were rather astounded at the circumstance, for the conversation of the latter was by no means equally rapid. The passion of Talleyrand was ingalliat enough to inquire how he could possibly be satisfied with the silence of the casket when the issues of the gem was so dim. "The society of Madame Grandt," replied the fascinated Satellite, "and I like now and then to rest myself." In the present instance, the triumph of the mental belle was complete. On a memorable occasion, when Madame Staël and several other ladies were playing at the jeu de societe, well known to the social circle of France as the game of the bust, the question was put to Talleyrand whether he was to infer he would serve Napoleon, Madame Grandt, or Madame de Staël—"Ah, Madame!" said he to the latter, 'you could never have supposed that I would prefer the society of your mistress you from every danger: 'I would therefore save Madame Grandt first. It was impossible to parry a home question with more address.

We have another anecdote relating to an adventure of Madame Grandt, which is not less characterized with genuine ecliat. The former frequently persecuted the lady with assignations, which were constantly rejected—she with her at her house, till a late hour at night. On one occasion, however, Talleyrand felt chagrin at being alone. It was long past eleven o'clock, and still the importunate suitor betrayed no symptoms of retiring. At length, after a variety of feigned indispositions, and at last had recourse to that melancholy resource of wearied spirits, a headache, and because alarmed, and ran to the window, which he opened, and fell to the current of fresh air with all the nerve-the fair sufferer. Precisely at this moment, and as she took was turned, Madame Grandt softly but suddenly left the room, and was followed by the perfect dolt out of the window into the street. Had the latter been aware of the true nature of the volition of the matter, the space through which the sconcrest was performed would have been considerably shortened but the adage, "Look before you leap," for the apartment was on the ground.

Madame St. Edme, better known to the literary world by the designation of *La Contemporaine*, and by who had the privilege to be acquainted with every individual to be somebody, was of course on a best terms with Prince Talleyrand. The following anecdote is furnished by the amiable *Contemporaine* herself, and we give it as nearly as possible in her own words. Having received a visit at the Minister without reasoning at least two hours in conversation with him. On the day in question the intrusion of threatenings so far, that in playfully twisting and wowing them with his fingers, he at last received a severe bite on the thumb of his right hand.

The pain occasioned to repose, and the hand that had received the wound was soon in a state of inflammation with me on terms which proved that some little variance was not likely to interrupt our friendship. The Minister took out on the cards one by one, carefully put them on counter, and arranged them under my hat, with the exception of the three or four that remained. I then contributed till my return home. At a single glance I perceived that the pool amounted to 1,000 francs, and I was back none of 1,000 francs each, and with a smile of pleasure which could be explained only by his gratification at recovering the regular through my fingers, and at our solitary struggle had recommenced. "Now, my friend," he said, "you may go, and then your Secretary's task is finished."

It has been stated that Talleyrand's mean accession to the atmosphere of power was his love of wealth. If so, exercise and ambition may be said to have gone hand in hand, for both have been nearly gratified. The elevated position of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, by giving him the key to all political movements, enabled him to speculate with advantage in the public funds, and it appears that he liberally availed himself of his facilities. Scenes of his minor actions, too, respect the bonds of plain gained hand, catching, as it were, a reflection of the wealth about to accumulate. Of the latter, the following anecdote is related by Madame de Staël, in her work on the Revolution, and which, from the circumstance of its having occurred in the presence of the writer, is entitled to credit. Of Nov 4 the 18th of Brumaire, and Talleyrand, the sovereign power in the hands of Napoleon, was still the minister of

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, November 1.

[illegible]

Betting on elections is not only gambling, but has an immoral tendency as to the purity of our elective franchise. Lotteries, which have been prohibited by law in consequence of their evil tendency, should be followed by Legislative acts making it a penal offence to bet on the result of elections.

Philadelphia and Trenton Rail Road.—We learn that a partial trial of the Philadelphia & Trenton Rail Road, was made on Saturday last, with a Locomotive Engine constructed by Mr. Baldwin. The distance from Kensington to Morrisville, twenty-six miles, was performed in 55 minutes; returning, the distance was accomplished in 46 minutes. The engine being new, and imperfectly prepared, of course did not perform to the utmost of its capacity, and yet one distance of 5 miles was performed in 6 minutes.

As this road is level and straight, speed and safety may be combined upon it in the highest degree.—There appears to be no doubt that with a single engine, 300 passengers can be conveyed over the line in one hour, without the least inconvenience or risk.

It is understood that within a few days the Rail Road will be formally opened for public use, and a regular line of transportation established upon it.—*Com. Her.*

A Tall Visitor.—We were visited on Monday, by a gentleman from North Carolina, who measures in height no less than *six feet eight inches.* He naturally excited some astonishment among our clerks, one of whom stands rather above six feet, but who, alongside of the stranger, seemed but a half grown boy. Our visitor stated that he has four brothers, whose aggregate height is 32 feet 3 inches. His father measures six feet one inch. North Carolina may well boast of the tallness of her sons, especially as this specimen of growth is not the highest that may be produced, our friend having assured us that one of his neighbors measures over *seven feet.* Truly, he must belong to a race of giants.

Mr. John S. Littell's excellent *Law Library*, for November, has appeared as usual, before the promised period of its publication. The number is large, and like all its predecessors, beautifully printed. It contains the conclusion of "a Treatise on the Law of Landlord and Tenant. By Robert Buckley Comyn, Esq. from the second London edition, enlarged and corrected by George Chilton, Jr. Esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law." In five numbers of the Law Library, the cost of which, to subscribers, is only one dollar and fifty cents, a most important standard work is furnished, the cost of which, if purchased in the ordinary way, is nearly *ten dollars.*

The *Law Library* is a monthly publication, issued under the editorial superintendence of John Purdon, Esq. of the Philadelphia Bar, by Mr. Littell, Law Bookseller and Publisher, No. 11 George street, at $10 per annum.

By the laws of Louisiana it is decreed that any slave who shall voluntarily wound or maim a white man, shall be punished with death.

Under this statute a slave named James, was lately arrested in New Orleans, for striking Mr. Crone Kerr in the head with a pair of tongs, during a mob fight.—The charge was fully proved, and by one of the witnesses it was alleged that the prisoner, on the morning of the affray, had sworn an oath that he would kill a white man, if he should be hanged for it.

James was condemned to be hung.

PICTURES OF PRIVATE LIFE.

Under this title we have before us a volume containing two well-written tales, one entitled "Misanthropy," and the other the "Pains of Pleasing." Both are designed to aid the cause of virtue and morality, and both are written in a style calculated to arrest the attention, and improve the mind. They are from the pen of Miss Sarah Stickney, a member of the Society of Friends. The volume is from the press of Messrs. Key and Biddle of this city.

THEATRICAL.

J. S. Knowles, Esq. commenced an engagement at the Chesnut Street Theatre, on Monday last, which is [illegible] with spirit and energy, and will probably prove a popular player. His pronunciation is strikingly traduced with *the brogue*, but his conception of his characters is generally striking and correct.

Miss Phillips is now in Baltimore, where she attracts full houses.

Matthews is still in New York, but his arrival here is expected daily.

CURE OF DEAFNESS.

The Medical Journal of last week relates a cure of deafness of some years standing, by removing from the external auditory passage of the right ear of a female of seventeen years of age, a cherry stone which was put in her ear by a playmate, ten years ago.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

A young man named Bailey Patterson, was arrested in New York, last week, as we learn by the papers of that city, under the following circumstances. Patterson, it appears, was lately deputy post master in the town of Staunton, Virginia, and a letter reached that office for some person, with a draft on a bank in that city, for $500. The letter was opened by Patterson, who took out the draft and wrote in the name of the person to whom the draft was payable, to a lottery dealer in N. York, whom he requested to get the draft paid at the Bank, and remit him the amount, to the Post Office at Staunton. In his letter to the lottery dealer, he told him that he might keep the price of ten lottery tickets out of the draft, and send them to him, along with the money. As the matter appeared rather suspicious to the lottery dealer, instead of getting the draft cashed, he remitted it to the head Post Master at Staunton, and requested him to make inquiries about it. When the Post Master at Staunton received the letter, he immediately showed it to his deputy, Patterson, of whose integrity, up to that period, he had no doubt whatever. On finding that the matter had taken so unexpected a turn, and fearing a discovery Patterson left Staunton and came to N. York with the intention of going to Europe. Shortly after he left Staunton, the Post Master of that place found out how he had acted relative to the draft, and wrote on to Jacob Hays, who soon ferreted him out, and accompanied by his son Benjamin, arrested him on Friday at the Post Office, whilst he was in the act of receiving a letter.

The Spanish Navy.—Spain once could boast of the most powerful navy in the world; but the times are sadly changed in this respect. The N. Y. Evening Star says, that "by the late report of the minister of the Marine to the Cortes, we learn that the Spanish navy at present, is reduced down to two Seventy fours,—one built in 1755, the other in 1771; four frigates, three corvettes, seven brigantines, eight schooners, and one three-decker of 80 guns, unfit for service, and a debt of 200 millions of reals owing to the establishment.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

The New York Commercial states that a highway robbery of a new character, took place lately at Quebec. [illegible]

ANTIQUITIES OF AMERICA.

A work on the antiquities of America is about to be published in Paris, by the association of literary gentlemen. Mr. Warden, our former consul, is the principal editor. The New York Star mentions that the work will contain [illegible] of the ruins of the cities of [illegible] in Mexico, [illegible] by Dupaix and Castaneda in their visit to these ancient cities, by direction of Charles IV. 1805 to 1807, and which valuable documents remained among the drawings of the portfolios of the Museum of Mexico, and unknown to the world until the Abbe Baradere visited there in 1828, and obtained them from the government. These designs represent ancient idols of granite or porphyry, pyramids, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Palenque. In addition to these, Mr. Warden will describe with [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of Ohio, &c., the [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible]—to which we would also recommend, for his especial notice, the subterranean Indian village lately discovered in Georgia, the very curious and not inelegant paintings on deer skins, by the N. W. Indian tribes, and which may illustrate those of Mexico in former times. They will all give, as the publishers say, "the most elegant testimony of the former existence and disappearance of great nations, who once flourished and are now utterly passed to oblivion," and establish, "in an irrefutable manner, the high antiquity of that civilization which the European conquerors thought in its cradle." It is brought out under the auspices of Louis Philippe. One of the most curious designs is the wonderful monument of Xochicalco. No one is more capable for this great task than Mr. Warden.—We would recommend his work to all our public libraries, &c.

TEMPERANCE.

The efforts of philanthropists to effect a reformation among that useful class of society—seamen—are worthy of all commendation. Intoxication is unbecoming and disgraceful under all circumstances, but among sailors it is an evil of very great magnitude. It is a gratifying circumstance that already the work of reformation is advancing with rapid strides.

The Marine Insurance Companies of New York, not long since, resolved to deduct five per centum of the premium of insurance, on its being proved, upon the return of a vessel, that no spirits had been used on board. The Executive committee of the New York State Temperance Society [illegible] a number of [illegible] a series of questions, with the view of obtaining evidence as to the effects of the use of ardent spirits. The answers contain information of the highest interest.

Captain David M. Bunker, commanding the ship Nevs, of New York, states that spirits is no longer laid in among his stores, and that he never derived advantage from having furnished it to his men. He now sometimes furnishes coffee as a substitute, and when in stormy weather it cannot be prepared, gin and water.

Captain Caleb Curtis, for twenty years a mariner and ship master, used to furnish his men with spirits, but does so no longer; nor does he find that seamen are more reluctant to ship on board temperance vessels since it has become customary not to furnish grog. He thinks that more than one half of the vessels that sail out of the port of Boston, take *no* spirits.

Captain Edmund Gardner, a retired ship master of New Bedford, states it as the result of his experience, acquired in ten voyages to the Pacific, in all capacities, that ardent spirits are entirely unnecessary and worthless as anti-scorbutic. He says that water can be preserved sweet and good two years, in as hot weather as is to be found in any part of the globe.

Captain Walter Crocker, of Boston, says that the men 'will unquestionably be better in any possible case, without spirits as a drink,' and that there is better subordination, better health, and more happiness and content without it.

Captain Richard Girdler, of Marblehead, commanded a temperance ship from 1823 to 1832. He found that "his crew could endure more, that they suffered less, and performed greater labor, without ardent spirit than with it."

A number of other masters of vessels testify to the same effect, and their evidence is conclusive, that under no circumstances whatever is benefit derived from the use of ardent spirits at sea as a drink, but that, on the contrary, it is always injurious.

It is a gratifying fact that the cause of temperance has made such progress, that while formerly it was considered a part of the contract to furnish grog, now the custom is fully established in the port of Boston the other way, and there is no difficulty of shipping crews on the principle of total abstinence. Of one hundred and eighty six vessels in the whale fishery, out of New Bedford, one hundred and sixty-eight are temperance vessels, and eighteen out of thirty in the merchant service.

VERMONT.

Gov. Palmer's letter to the legislature of Vermont, is spoken of as a brief and unpretending document. It treats, for the most part, of the principles, according to which the government of Republican States should be conducted, and particularly enforces the necessity of a constant regard to the preservation of moral and religious principle. The subject of the militia is recommended to the Legislature by an earnest panegyric of its efficacy and importance, but no particular measures in reference to it, are suggested. Governor [illegible] the present one. He considers its conduct liable to censure, but as affording no justification for the pernicious measures of the Federal Executive. All indications of a disposition on the part of that executive to overleap or abuse its power, ought, in his judgment, to be resisted at the threshold. In pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature, he has addressed a letter to the Governor General of the British Provinces, requesting him to appoint Commissioners to act in concert with others appointed on the part of Vermont, in order to ascertain the causes of the inundations of the land on the margin at Lake Champlain, and the nature of the obstructions at its outlet; but no reply has been received.

Breach of Promise.—A case of Breach of Promise of Marriage, was lately decided before the Oyer and Terminer and Circuit Court of Oneida county, New York. The parties were Ann Gay, and Volney Wetherell. The evidence disclosed that the parties resided in one of the southern towns of the country—that about a year ago last spring, the defendant being a widower, procured the services of the plaintiff as his housekeeper; being desirous of obtaining the hand of some one of "heaven's best gifts," he offered one of his neighbors the sum of thirty-four dollars if he would intercede in his behalf with a young lady in the neighbourhood, who had often rejected the suit of the defendant, in which undertaking his friend proved unsuccessful. The defendant then promised to marry the plaintiff, his housekeeper. By virtue of this promise he succeeded in seducing her, and sometime thereafter, after an absence from home of a few weeks, returned with a foreign bride. With this treatment the plaintiff declared her dissatisfaction by bringing a suit for the purpose of healing her wounded feelings. It appeared in defence, among other things, that she was not of an unexceptionable character; that she had used language in regard to the defendant denoting a want of that feeling which an intended wife should entertain, and finally, that she had declared she would buy a white man for a husband with the proceeds of her lawsuit. The fair prosecutrix appeared in court with the seal of her marriage contract in her arms, and her counsel contended that the evidence of the seduction was conclusive on beholding the child. The cause was submitted to the jury under a very lucid charge from his Hon. Judge Dean, and they found a verdict for the plaintiff for $600.

The member of Parliament from Kidderminster, lately visited his constituents, and was received with much favour. After receiving attentions from gentlemen, he devoted one evening to the service of the ladies. Sixty-five houses, says an English journal, were opened for the entertainment, at all of which tea and cake were provided for his female admirers. At some houses as many as 80 ladies assembled, and at none less than 20; taking an average of 40 ladies to each house, it makes a tea party of 2,440 ladies. At 27 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The Governor of Ohio has ordered an election to fill the vacancy in Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Lytle, to be held on Saturday, the 8th of November.

The Franklin Telegraph, a Jackson paper, published in Chambersburg, Pa. is offered for sale.

A daily line of stages from Pittsburg to Columbia, to connect with a line of cars on the rail road from the latter place to Philadelphia, has been established, and will commence running on Tuesday, 4th of November.

A shoemaker named Burnham, of Baltimore, committed suicide a few days since, under an apprehension that his family would ultimately be reduced to starvation.

Gov. Marcy of New York has issued a proclamation, naming the 11th day of December next, to be observed as a day of public thanksgiving.

Members of Congress from distant States are beginning to arrive, although the session does not commence till the first day of December. Mr. Mangum, Whig Senator from North Carolina, is at his post, and Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, is also in Washington.

Three of the prisoners confined in the New Orleans jail lately made an attempt to escape; two of them ran but were overtaken, the other leisurely walked off, and has not since been heard of.

Newspapers towards the Rocky Mountains.—A newspaper to be called the "Indian Advocate," and to be edited by the Rev. Isaac M'Cay, is about to be established in the Indian territory three miles west of St. Louis. This location, we think, must be considered somewhere in the neighbourhood of the celebrated "far west."

Mr. Smith, of the Tremont Theatre, Boston, offers a silver cup, of the value of fifty dollars, for the best poetical address, not exceeding sixty lines, written by one of the past or present members of the Fire Department, and addressed to the Firemen of Boston.

A grocery in Grand street, New York, on the 23d ult. was saved from being destroyed by fire, and the life of a young man, by a dog which was kept in the store. The dog, finding the store filled with smoke, jumped on the bed of the clerk, and by his pawing and noise, contrived to awake him in sufficient time to make his escape, and call in aid to check the flames.

A new turn has, it is said, been given to the speculative operations of the foreign market, through the employment of pigeons, by which the Paris prices of the day preceding have been regularly obtained when any fluctuations has occurred before the close of business in this market. The same thing is said to have been done in Paris with respect to the London prices. It has been occasionally a subject of remark in the Paris letters, that a knowledge seemed to exist of the state of the London market before it could arrive by the regular channel, and instances have been mentioned of quotations correctly anticipated.

It is proposed to remove the seat of Government of New Jersey from Trenton to Princeton.

When the cholera first appeared in this country, says the Baltimore American, the opinion was expressed by several experienced medical men that it would become a permanent disease in a mitigated form. There are indications now throughout the country that this opinion will be verified: the cholera is said to be more or less all over England, and in London is regarded as a regular disease.

A number of gentlemen of New York have presented Signor Gambati, with a superb silver vase, of the value of three hundred dollars, as a testimony of their respect for his character as an artist and a gentleman. The vase contains appropriate inscriptions, and is said to be very beautiful.

An anti-Slavery State Society was formed in Maine on the 15th instant. The Hon. Samuel M. Pond was chosen President. Article second of the Constitution declares "Slave-holding to be a heinous offence against God and man, and therefore that immediate Emancipation, without the condition of Expatriation, is the duty of the master and the right of the slave."

Dr. Drake, of Cincinnati, in two late numbers of the Western Medical Journal, has proposed the erection of a line of Hospitals upon all the great water courses of the Mississippi Valley, and the Northern Lakes—a project that appears to meet the entire approbation of the people of the West. If undertaken it will, of course, be a National work, at the cost of the National treasury.

M. Monteaux Berger, wine merchant at Paris, committed suicide in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise—an excellent locality among those 30,000 tombs for this foolish act. A wag afterwards picked up, or pretended to have picked up, the cord the man had used to hang himself, and was making money hand over hand by exhibiting it along the Boulevards, selling it in small bits to the gaping gulls, who did not perceive that the cord would prove as interminable in length as their credulity.

After the death of William the fourth, the Duke of Cumberland will be King of Hanover, and thus will the crowns of England and Hanover be separated.—The Duke of Cumberland's only son is so feeble in health that it is believed he cannot live long. After him comes the Duke of Sussex, whose sons by Lady Augusta Murray, although debarred from the British throne, are entitled to succeed in Hanover.

Two gentlemen, each six feet five inches high, have recently been appointed *high* sheriffs of Cork.

The Bleaching and Print Works, at Belleville, N. J. belonging to Andrew Gray Esq. was on Monday sold for $45,000. The whole expenditures for this es-

An order has been issued by the Prussian minister to physicians, commanding them not to order their patients, unless in urgent cases, to visit bathing places. This was caused by the complete mania among the people to visit watering places; destroying their constitution, and wasting their substance and entailing misery on their family by their extravagancies.

The Doncaster Gazette mentions that an extraordinary operation was lately performed by a farrier at Thorne, Yorkshire; he is said to have made an incision into a horse's stomach, and to have taken out the sole and heel of a shoe! The horse is completely recovered.

The Rev. Edward Irving has preached himself to the brink of the grave. The last accounts from England inform us, that he had consented to go abroad for the benefit of his health; but that his followers were so unreasonable as to interpose, and at the last accounts he was on the eve of soon falling a victim to his zeal.

Cobbett, in one of his late papers, asserts that a plot has been formed for his destruction. Part of the scheme, he alleges, is to spread a report, that he is not the real author of many of the writings he has put forth under his name, and that he has been indebted to his children for a great portion of the articles which have gained him his celebrity. The circulation of this report, he attributes to the lawyers, "those ruffians with rusty camlet gowns on their backs, with brief-bags as empty as their skulls, and with skulls covered with old gray mares' tails."

A most distressing event occurred in a family in Baltimore, on Thursday morning, 23d ult. The mother, having to visit a neighbor's, went out and left her child, aged about two years, alone. On her return, which was after the lapse of a few minutes, she found it enveloped in flames—its clothes having by some means taken fire during her absence. The child had already received fatal injury, and notwithstanding all measures of relief, its sufferings were closed by death on Friday morning. Another fatal warning!

Letters from Gottenburg by the last Liverpool packet bring information that the Cholera was rapidly decreasing there at the close of August. The number of deaths by it during its prevalence was rather more than 2,500. At Stockholm, the number of deaths by Cholera up to the 29th Aug. was 105.

Trial for revolt.—Some seamen belonging to the ship Merrimac, were tried at Boston last week, under a charge of mutiny on the high seas. The defence set up for the men, was unseaworthiness in the vessel, in consequence of which they had compelled the captain to return to port. A good deal of evidence was adduced in support of this defence, and much proof was also offered that the Merrimac was seaworthy.—Judge Story having intimated an opinion that the evidence was sufficient to render her seaworthiness, and consequently the guilt of the seamen, doubtful, Mr. Dunlap, the District attorney, entered a *nolle prosequi*, and they were discharged.

A Deserted City.—The London Court Journal says, in its chronical of fashionable movements, "So entirely deserted is London, that not a single family is to be found in *Grosvenor Square*, and but one house is occupied in *Belgrave Square.*" All London in two Squares! Exclusive enough.

Sacrilege.—On Tuesday night 23d ult. the Catholic Church of New Haven was entered by some scoundrels, who robbed it of all its valuable ornaments, consisting of a silver chalice and crosses. A handsome reward is offered for the apprehension of the villains.

Clergy.—In Spain there is one to every 91 inhabitants; in Italy one to 200; France, one to 280; England, one to 250; Austria, one to 600.

Snow.—There has been several slight snow squalls within a few days at the west. On Wednesday at Utica and its vicinity, the snow fell during most of the night. The roads are very bad west of Albany, and mails are much retarded.

Snow Storm.—A friend at Calais, Maine, writes us that a heavy snow storm visited that place on the 15th instant. The storm continued three hours.

The Charlestown Rioters.—The Court has decided against the continuance to the next term, of the trial of the Convent rioters, and Monday, the 1st of Dec. next, is the day appointed for the commencement of their trial.

Gentlemen who appear familiar with the nature of the evidence against the rioters, express the opinion that it is not sufficiently pointed and definite to lead to a conviction by a jury.

Early Depravity.—A child only ten years old, was lately convicted in the Court of Assizes at Bouches de Rhone, of the murder of a little girl, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the House of Correction. He was convicted upon the testimony of a child six years old.

An Example worthy of being followed.—The Middlesex Whig, contains the annual report of the Ornamental Tree Society, which was some time since established in Concord. They commenced their labors by dividing the town into five districts, assigning one to each director, and making it his duty to ascertain at what points ornamental trees might be advantageously introduced. The whole number of trees already planted, is 115, most of which are placed in front of the two meeting houses and on the principal streets [illegible]

THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

Messrs. Key & Biddle have just published, in one volume, a work from the distinguished Mrs. Somerville, under the title of "*Connection of the Physical Sciences.*" Those who are familiar with the scientific acquirements of the writer, will not be disappointed in looking for much valuable information in this volume. The subjects of which it treats are of a deeply interesting character. The intimate connection of the physical sciences one with the other, and the necessity of a general acquaintance with all, in order to have a perfect knowledge of either, are forcibly illustrated. Mrs. Somerville has taken pains to avoid verbosity and unnecessary details; and we apprehend that few who take up he book, will experience fatigue in the perusal. We commend the work to the patronage of the public—and would particularly recommend it to the attention of our female readers who will find in the talents of the authoress a striking proof of the vigour of a female mind.

The annexed extracts, hastily selected, may serve to show the character of the volume:

The sun is eclipsed when the moon intercepts his rays. The moon, though incomparably smaller than the sun, is so much nearer the earth, that her apparent diameter differs but little from his; but both are liable to such variations, that they alternately surpass one another. Were the eye of a spectator in the same straight line with the centers of the sun and moon, he would see the sun eclipsed. If the apparent diameter of the moon surpassed that of the sun, the eclipse would be total; if it were less, the observer would see a ring of light round the disc of the moon, and the eclipse would be annular. If the centre of the moon should not be in the straight line joining the centres of the sun and the eye of the observer, the moon might only eclipse a part of the sun. The variation, therefore, in the distances of the sun and moon from the centre of the earth, and of the moon from her node at the instant of conjunction, occasions great varieties in the solar eclipses. Besides, the height of the moon above the horizon changes her apparent diameter, and may augment or diminish the apparent distances of the centres of the sun and moon, so that an eclipse of the sun may occur to the inhabitants of one country, and not to those of another. In this respect the solar eclipses differ from the lunar, which are the same for every part of the earth where the sun and the moon are above the horizon. In solar eclipses, the light reflected by the atmosphere, diminishes the obscurity they produce; even in total eclipses, the higher part of the atmosphere is enlightened by a part of the sun's disc, and reflects its rays to the earth. The whole disc of the new moon is frequently visible from atmospheric reflection.

The course of the great rivers, which are in general navigable to a considerable extent, prove that the curvature of the land differs but little from that of the ocean; and as the heights of the mountains and continents are inconsiderable when compared with the magnitude of the earth, its figure is understood to be determined by a surface at every point perpendicular to the direction of gravitation, or of the plumb-line, and is the same which the sea would have if it were continued all round the earth beneath the continents. Such is the figure that has been measured in the following manner:—

A terrestrial meridian is a line passing through both poles—all the points of which have their noon contemporaneously. Were the lengths and curvatures of different meridians known, the figure of the earth might be determined; but the length of one degree is sufficient to give the figure of the earth, if it be measured on different meridians, and in a variety of latitudes; for if the earth were a sphere, all degrees would be of the same length, but if not, the lengths of the degrees will be greatest where the curvature is least, and will be greater exactly in proportion as the curvature is less; a comparison of the lengths of the degree in different parts of the earth's surface, will therefore determine its size and form.

Far as the earth seems to be from the sun, it is near to him when compared with Uranus; that planet is no less than 1,843,000,000 of miles from the luminary that warms and enlivens the world; situate on the verge of the system, the sun must appear to it not much larger than Venus does to us. The earth cannot even be visible as a telescopic object to a body so remote; yet man, the inhabitant of the earth, soars beyond the vast dimensions of the system to which his planet belongs, and assumes the diameter of its orbit as the base of a triangle, whose apex extends to the stars.

The appearance of the planet Saturn, is unparalleled in the system of the world; he is a spheroid about 900 times larger than the earth, surrounded by a ring even brighter than himself, which always remains suspended in the plane of his equator, and viewed with a very good telescope, it is found to consist of two concentric rings, divided by a dark band. The mean distance of the interior part of this double ring from the surface of the planet is about 22,240 miles, it is no less than 33,360 miles broad, but, by estimation, its thickness does not much exceed 274 miles, so that it appears like a plane.

The winds have a great influence on the heights of tides, according as their [illegible] [illegible] of the wind in exciting the waves of the ocean, extends very little below the surface: even in the most violent storms, the water is probably calm at the depths of ninety or a hundred feet. The tidal wave of the ocean does not reach the Mediterranean nor the Baltic, partly from their position, and partly from the narrowness of the Straits of Gibralter and of the Categat, but it is very perceptible in the Red Sea and in Hudson's Bay. In high latitudes, where the ocean is less directly under the influence of the luminaries, the rise and fall of the sea is inconsiderable, so that, in all probability, there is no tide at the poles, or only a small annual and monthly tide. The ebb and flow of the sea are perceptible in rivers to a very great distance from their estuaries. In the Straits of Pauxis, in the river of the Amazons, more than five hundred miles from the sea, the tides are evident. It requires so many days for the tide to ascend this mighty stream, that the returning tides meet a succession of those which are coming up; so that every possible variety occurs in some part or other of its shores, both as to magnitude and time. It requires a very wide expanse of water to accumulate the impulse of the sun and moon, so as to render their influence sensible; on that account, the tides in the Mediterranean and Black Sea, are scarcely perceptible.

At the level of the sea, in the latitude of 45°, and at the temperature of melting ice, the mean height of the barometer being 29·922 inches, the density of the air is to the density of a similar volume of mercury, as 1 to 10,477·9, consequently the height of the atmosphere, supposed to be of uniform density, would be about 4·95 miles; but as the density decreases upwards in geometrical progression, it is considerably higher, probably about fifty miles. The air, even on the mountain tops, is sufficiently rare to diminish the intensity of sound, to affect respiration, and to occasion a loss of muscular strength. The blood burst from the lips and ears of M. de Humboldt, as he ascended the Andes, and he experienced the same difficulty in kindling and maintaining a fire at great heights, that Marco Polo, the Venetian, did on the mountains of Central Asia. At the height of thirty-seven miles, the atmosphere is still dense enough to reflect the rays of the sun, when eighteen degrees below the horizon; and although at the height of fifty miles, the bursting of the meteor of 1783, was heard on earth like the report of a cannon, it only proves the immensity of the explosion of a mass, half a mile in diameter, which could produce a sound capable of penetrating air three thousand times more rare than that we breathe; but even these heights are extremely small when compared with the radius of the earth.

The whole extent of human hearing, from the lowest note of the organ to the highest known cry of insects, as of the cricket, includes about nine octaves. All ears, however, are by no means gifted with so great a range of hearing; many people, though not at all deaf, are quite insensible to the cry of the bat or the cricket, while to others it is painfully shrill. According to recent experiments by M. Savart, the human ear is capable of hearing sounds arising from about 24,000 vibrations in a second, and is consequently able to appreciate a sound which only lasts the twenty-fourth thousandth part of a second.

The velocity of sound, in passing through solids, is in proportion to their hardness, and is much greater than in air or water. A sound which takes some time in travelling through the air, passes almost instantaneously along a wire six hundred feet long—consequently, it is heard twice—first, as communicated by the wire, and afterwards through the medium of the air. The facility with which the vibrations of sounds are transmitted along the grain of a log of wood, is well known; indeed, they pass through iron, glass, and some kinds of wood at the rate of 18,530 feet in a second. The velocity of sound is obstructed by a variety of circumstances, such as falling snow, fog, rain, or any other cause which disturbs the homogeneity of the medium through which it has to pass. Humboldt says, that it is on account of the greater homogeneity of the atmosphere during the night that sounds are then better heard than during the day, when its density is perpetually changing from partial variations of temperature. His attention was called to this subject by the rushing noise of the great cataracts of the Orinoco, which seemed to be three times as loud during the night as in the day, from the plain surrounding the Mission of the Apures.

Several attempts have been made to imitate the articulation of the letters of the alphabet. About the year 1779, M. M. Kratzenstein, of St. Petersburgh, and Kempelen, of Vienna, constructed instruments which articulated many letters, words, and even sentences. Mr. Willis, of Cambridge, has recently adapted cylindrical tubes to a reed, whose length can be varied at pleasure by sliding joints. Upon drawing out the tube, while a column of air from the bellows of an organ is passing through it, the vowels are pronounced in the order i, e, a, o, u; on extending the tube, they are repeated, after a certain interval, in the inverted order u, o, a, e, i; after another interval, they are again obtained in the direct order, and so on. When the pitch of the reed is very high, it is impossible to sound some of the vowels, which is in perfect correspondence with the human voice, [illegible]

conveyed, not only to the eye, but also to the ear, of posterity. Had the ancients possessed the means of transmitting such definite sounds, the civilized world would still have responded in sympathetic notes at the distance of hundreds of ages.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Late from Europe.

IRELAND.

O'Connell continues his agitation letters to Lord Duncannon, but the London Journalists speak disparagingly both of the letters and their effects.

Bishop England.—The Cork Chronicle contains the following paragraph:—

The Right Rev. Dr. England.—We are happy to announce that the Rev. Dr. England, Bishop of Charleston, arrived yesterday (Sunday) in this his native city, by the Victory, steamer, from Bristol.—We have the gratification to state that the estimable prelate enjoyed the best health, and proceeds in a few days, via Liverpool, to Charleston, South Carolina, accompanied by some ladies from the Ursuline community at Blackrock, who purpose establishing a convent of their order in the vicinity of Charleston. After founding this institution, Dr. England will, we understand, proceed to Hayti, in the exercise of his legantine commission from the Holy See, which has been renewed and amplified to the utmost extent—the venerable prelate deservedly enjoys the highest confidence from the father of the faithful and the various congregations connected with his legation.

FRANCE.

Paris advices are to 18th of Sept. They contain nothing French, of much interest.

The *Journal de la Marine et Colonies* says:—

"Marshall Clausel has received letters from the principal inhabitants of Algiers, announcing that they had appointed M. Maugoin to be the delegate of the colony, charged with their interests in the capital."

A vessel had sailed from Calais for St. Petersburgh, with 15 mechanics for weaving net lace, and as many English weavers with their families. It appears that a French merchant is about to introduce the manufacture of this article into Russia, where English cotton suited for its fabrication has just been decreed to be admitted without the payment of any duty.

SPAIN.

According to the latest accounts from the north of Spain, Gen. Zumalacarregui, the Carlist commander, was again acting on the offensive. Between Vitoria and Bergara the Carlists have made an attack on Tolosa, a place of some importance, having a considerable garrison, and the key, we believe, to Rodil's communications with the south of Spain. From this it is quite evident that Rodil has not made so much progress in putting an end to the insurrection as his friends wished, and that Zumalacarregui is still in a situation to give him a vast deal of trouble, if not to make the contest doubtful.

The controversy in the House of Procuradores relative to the Spanish Bill of Rights has finally terminated by the passage of the bill in that body.

A Paris paper of the 18th of September, says:—

The latest accounts from Madrid confirm my prediction. Instead of a sudden and complete revolution, which was talked of, there has been nothing but a progressive and moderate reform. The Chamber of Procuradores yields to the Ministers upon all occasions, when the latter put forth good reasons for their doing so. The Ministers, in spite of their defeats, will be able to maintain themselves in power, if they will but agree among themselves, and pay attention to the just demands of the Procuradores. At all events, the Government of Queen Isabella does not appear to be in the least danger.

RUSSIA.

Another fire had occurred in Moscow by which 30 houses had been destroyed.

The Emperor Nicholas is said to have responded to the demand of the Porte for assistance against Mehemet Ali, that his engagement to offer him aid, was only in cases where he was attacked, and not where he was the aggressor.

GREECE.

The London Courier of the 19th ultimo, has the following article:

Accounts have been received from Nauplia to Aug. 26, from which it appears that an insurrection, excited by the measures of the members of the Regency who have recently been displaced by the King of Bavaria, had broken out in Arcadia and Messenia, and was believed to have had ramification in continental Greece and the Islands; but the energetic measures of Count Armansperg, and the confidence inspired by the restoration of his authority in the Regency, had almost entirely suppressed it in every part of the country at the date of the latest accounts.

A proclamation, dated 16th Aug., had been issued by the government, calling on the people to return to their homes, and promising pardon to all but the leaders of the insurrection. Those leaders, Mitro, Colocotroni, Plapoutas, Niketa Zerbini, Gritzali, Mithropetrovo, and the Zergopouli, were required to surrender themselves within four days, to be tried by the laws. Upon their failing to do so within the time specified they were declared to be outlawed, and rewards of 3000 drachms were offered for the capture of each of them, dead or alive.

Great satisfaction was felt in Greece at the reconstruction of the Regency, and King Otho had begun to mix with his subjects instead of shutting himself up at Argos.

Prince Puckler Muskau's Duel.—The Incidents of the duel we mentioned a few days ago, in which Prince Puckler Muskau was a party.—"A few days since, a stranger went to one of our most eminent surgeons and asked him if he considered himself competent to perform every species of operation. On receiving an affirmative answer, he inquired if he had a whole day at his disposal. The surgeon again replied in the affirmative, and then ventured to inquire into the nature of the services required of him, but received only evasive answers, and a request that he would be ready at a given hour the next morning, when a carriage would call to take him a few leagues from Liege, where his skill would be called into action.—At the time appointed the carriage came, and in it was the unknown of the preceding day, and with him another person of gentlemanly mein, to whom the unknown seemed to pay great respect. The surgeon was hastened into the carriage, which immediately took the road. At first a profound silence prevailed, and then a few words passed on indifferent subjects. After a while, however, the principal personage made excuses to the surgeon for the mystery which had been observed, and the manner in which he had been hurried away; but said that the time was come when it was necessary he should know where he was going, and on what occasion. 'I am not perhaps altogether unknown to you,' said the gentleman, 'but some literary productions which have been received with a degree of favor may have made you acquainted with the name of Prince Puckler Muskau. In one of my romances I made use of the ordinary means of giving interest to the scenes of my drama, and represented my hero as giving himself up to violent passions, and all those irregularities which are their inevitable consequences. I gave him a name chosen at venture, for you know in every fiction the principal actor must necessarily be invested with one.

By one of those strange perversities of chance which cannot be foreseen, there happened to be in the north a person of great consideration bearing precisely the same name, and into whose hands my name fell. He took what was a mere production of my imagination for an intended and outrageous personal insult. I was then at Paris. Several complaints were made to the diplomatic agents there, which at length reached me. I gave every possible explanation in my power; but they were not sufficient to satisfy the susceptibility of the party offended, and a reparation by way of arms was demanded and granted. For this purpose we are now on our way to A——, where I shall see my adversary for the first and probably for the only time in my life.'" They soon arrived at the place for changing horses. The Prince proposed breakfast, which they partook of cheerfully, and with good appetite before resuming the journey the Prince was desirous of making trial of his powder, and he discharged his pistols in succession, dexterously firing his second ball into the orifice made by the first in a tree 15 paces off. 'What think you of that?' said he, turning to the doctor. 'Why,' said the latter, 'I think your adversary will be very dexterous if the game should present equal chances.' They continued the journey, and at length arrived at the place of rendezvous. The adversary was beforehand with them. He was a man of noble carriage, and of a serious but prepossessing exterior. All the conditions of the meeting had been foreseen and regulated beforehand. The combatants were kept at a distance, and only approached in order to exchange shots. Not a word, not a look, established the smallest communication between them. At the given signal they approached towards each other, and at the instant which had been previously agreed on, the two pistols were simultaneously discharged. One of the champions was wounded in the throat—it was the Prince's adversary—he immediately received the eager attentions which his wound required; fortunately it was slight. A declaration previously agreed on, and expressing reciprocal satisfaction, was immediately exchanged, and the parties separated with the cold and silent ceremonial which had prevailed throughout the meeting. The noble duellists, each of whom had travelled more than 100 leagues, in conformity with a ridiculous custom which is called a point of honor, returned to their respective homes, one to Paris, the other to Berlin, doubtless not a little pleased to find themselves alive after this little trial of mutual destruction."

A Fragment.—She was alone; no sister's hand came with administering comfort, to impart its peaceful soothings. No mother's anxious eye [illegible] her inquiringly; for alas! a mother she had never, [illegible]

[illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, November 1, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

☞ *Advertisements from a distance, are not inserted in the Saturday Evening Post, unless paid for in advance.*

Some weeks since, a number of bills of the Saturday Evening Post, for collection, were given to THOMAS K. GREENBANK, who has made no returns, and has (we have been informed) left the country for England. As we know not what he has collected, we enclose in the paper this week, duplicate bills for the subscriptions. Those who have not paid their bills to Greenbank, will please remit; and those who have paid him, are requested to give us notice of the fact. Perhaps the postmasters, where the papers are received, will oblige both parties by doing so. Greenbank had bills for subscribers in the following towns, principally in Delaware:—Cantwell's Bridge, Centreville, Concord, Dagsboro, Delaware City, Georgetown, Glasgow, Loveville, Lewis, Laurel, Middleton, Marcus Hook, Middletown, Milford, Newport, St. Georges, and Summit Bridge.

The Princeton Whig, of last week, contains a long article on the subject of the late elections in N. Jersey; the tenor of which is, that the allegation, ascribing the defeat of the Whig ticket to the Hicksites, is a false one. The editor asserts that, with few exceptions, the whole Hicksite force of the State was engaged actively and earnestly, in the Whig cause; and that the defeat of the party is to be ascribed to other causes; viz: The unparalleled increase of the Jackson vote in Hunterdon and Morris counties, and the great Jackson majority in Warren.

Having published an article on this subject last week copied from a New York paper, we feel under obligation to notice the facts above stated.

Mr. Elliott made a successful Balloon ascension from Charleston, on the afternoon of the 22d ultimo. He alighted at sea, ten or twelve miles outside of the Bar, where, (the Courier informs us,) he remained about half an hour, supported by the balloon, when a skiff from the pilot boat Cora, Capt. Aldert, came to his relief, extricated him from his very perilous situation, and took him on board the boat, from which he was taken, in the vicinity of Sullivan's Island, by the steam-boat Etiwan, Capt. Sassard, which boat (much to the credit of Capt. S. and several gentlemen who took a very warm interest in the fate of the fearless Æronaut,) had been despatched to his assistance at a late hour of the night.

DUELLING.

Our readers will remember, that some months since a serious quarrel took place between Mr. Prentice, editor of the Louisville Focus, and the Hon. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, which it was proposed to settle by a duel. In consequence, however, of the difficulty in settling the terms of the combat, no hostile meeting took place. The negotiations in reference to this affair, have recently been published, and the ferocity which they exhibit, is truly astounding. The last proposition made, which was declined by Mr. Moore, on account of his inferiority in personal strength, was as follows:

1st. The parties are to meet on the——day of——, 1834, at——.

2d. They are, when on the ground, to be placed at the distance of twenty-five yards from each other, armed as follows, to wit:—Each party is to have a rifle loaded with a single ball, and cocked in his hands; a double barrel shot-gun, each barrel charged with fifteen buckshot, or under, as either may choose, shall be placed on the ground horizontally at a convenient distance from each party cocked; and each party, in addition, shall have at his side, or in his bosom, a dirk or knife, as either may select. Each party is at liberty to use a rifle and shot-gun, of any size he may choose, with flint or percussion lock, at his option.

3d. There shall be drawn tight together before each party, a cord of a diameter not greater than one-fourth of an inch, at such a distance from the ground and in advance of the parties, to enable each, when the word is given, to stand erect and level his gun against his adversary with convenience.

4th. The parties shall take their position, with the left side of each to the other, and the rifle held with both hands, and suspended before them horizontally and at arms' length.

5th. The word is to be given as follows:—The second, who is to give it, shall repeat it before the weapons are placed into the hands of the parties in the manner in which it is to be ultimately given, that neither party may be surprised. The parties shall be asked in a loud voice and in a deliberate manner, "Are you ready?" Each party shall answer, "Yes." Upon receiving the answer, the second shall then pronounce the word "Fire;" at that word, the parties shall raise and fire at pleasure: in firing, each party is at liberty to use the cord stretched before him as a *rest*, or to fire without it, according to his own option.

6th, So soon as either party shall have discharged his rifle, (a snap or flash passing for a fire,) he is at liberty instantly to take the double barrelled shot-gun without the word, and fire it with or without the rest, resuming his erect posture or not according to his pleasure, or advance upon his adversary within any distance at his option. He may discharge both barrels at once, or fire one and reserve the other according to his pleasure.

7th. Should both the rifle and shot-gun used as above described, fail of their effect, the parties may then close and terminate the affair with the knives or dirks.

8th. If either party shall be shot down in the progress of the affair, the seconds may interfere and stop the combat—in no other event is there to be any interference.

9th. The choice of the position and the giving of the word, to be determined by lot, as usual.

10th. Each party, besides his two acting seconds and surgeon, shall have the liberty of taking —— friends on the ground—all other persons to be excluded.

It seems almost incredible, that civilized beings could for a moment entertain an idea of such a contest; but that men should, in cool blood, arrange preliminaries for so gross an outrage on humanity, is still more revolting to the feelings. The customs and manners of our Kentucky friends, must be shockingly degraded and brutish, if such scenes of blood are matters of ordinary occurrence, and in accordance with their notions of honor. The propositions above named, would disgrace a tribe of untutored savages.

The laws enacted by our state legislatures against duelling, appear to be insufficient to arrest the practice. In most cases, the penalties are severe. In Maine, the punishment for challenging, fighting a duel, or acting as second, is solitary imprisonment for one year, confinement to hard labour not more than 20 years, and disqualification for office for 20 years; for accepting a challenge, imprisonment not exceeding one year, and disqualification for office for five years. In Vermont, for killing in a duel, death; for sending or accepting a challenge, a fine of from $30 to $1000, and absolute disqualification for office. In Massachusetts, for fighting, (in case death does not ensue,) or challenging, accepting a challenge, or being second, the same as in Maine. In Rhode Island, for fighting, though death does not ensue, carting to the gallows, with a rope about the neck, sitting on the gallows one hour, and imprisonment not exceeding a year, either or both. In Connecticut, for sending or accepting a challenge, a fine of $3000, bonds for good behaviour, and disqualification for office; for delivering a challenge, the same excepting the bonds. In New Jersey, for challenging, or bearing a challenge, or aiding, a fine not over $500, or imprisonment not more than two years, or both; for fighting, or being second, or aiding, a fine not over $1000, and imprisonment to hard labour not more than two years. In Pennsylvania, for challenging or bearing a challenge, a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment for three months, and absolute disqualification for office. In Maryland, for sending or accepting a challenge, disqualification for office; for killing an antagonist in a duel, or wounding him so that he shall die within a year and a day, confinement in the penitentiary not less than 5, nor more than 18 years. In Virginia, for killing in a duel, death; for challenging, or accepting a challenge, disqualification for office. In Louisiana, for an insult, with intent to provoke a challenge, a fine of $50 to $300, and close imprisonment from 5 to 30 days; for giving or accepting a challenge, imprisonment from two to six months, and suspension of political rights for four years; for fighting, without wounding, imprisonment from 6 to 12 months, and suspension of political rights for six years; for killing in a duel, imprisonment from two to four years, and absolute forfeiture of certain political rights. In many of the states, of which the statutes make no special provision for the case of killing in a duel, it is either murder or manslaughter by the general law. The laws of Illinois, and some other states, require certain officers of the state to make oath, either that they have not, within a certain time, been, or will not be, concerned in a duel. The laws of England, make killing in a duel, after time for reflection and deliberation, murder.

CALAVAR.

Dr. Bird's new novel, entitled "Calavar, or the Knight of the Conquest, a Romance of Mexico," is on the eve of being published. Having enjoyed the perusal of the sheets, we have great pleasure in inserting here a summary of the novel, a little in advance of the thousands who are waiting anxiously to peruse it.

The author has selected for his theme, the exciting subject of the conquest of Mexico; and by way of introducing along with the real history, which has been most scrupulously followed in the main features of the relation, has connected with it the fictitious characters of several minor Knights, of whom Calavar and his relative Don Amador, are the most prominent. These are supposed to form part of the army of Cortes; Calavar is already in Mexico, fighting under the Spanish flag, when Amador lands on the shores to join him, and at the same time a Moor, named Abdallah, and his son Jacinto, are captured by the Spanish admiral, and forced to accompany the invading forces. An attachment of the most tender and beautiful kind exists between the father and Jacinto; but they are forced to menial offices, and insulted—the old grudge between Moor and Spaniard breaking out occasionally with ungovernable fury. Jacinto becomes page to Amador, and displays a tact and pathos in his attachment to his master, which are exquisitely touching. The landing of the Knight and his attendants is finely described. They soon set out to join Cortes—go through many of the hardships incident to a new mode of life, and the attacks of the natives; and in the early part of the first volume, the author displays a most intimate acquaintance with the appearance of the country, the towns of the native Mexicans, their superstitious amusements, &c. &c., taking occasion at every step to introduce notices of the natural history, and *toute ensemble* of the scenes on the passage. At an early day, we have a battle, in which Abdallah turns traitor to his companions, and Jacinto is left desponding with his master. The page winds himself around the heart of Amador, displays an intimate knowledge of events his master can conceive no imaginable mode of his having become acquainted with, and when turned over to the knight Calavar, a dreamy unhappy man, eternally brooding over some unforgotten crime of murder, soothes him with a song, or argues him out of his fantasms. One song, the Romance of Cid Ramon, which is original, is exquisitely beautiful: the burden of it, "I remember thee, Granada," has dwelt on our memory ever since we read it; and we have found ourselves constantly recurring to the page, to refreshen our recollection of its sweetness.

We are now introduced personally to Cortes; his manner and figure, all historically correct, as recorded by his companions. By troublesome marches, the army enters the city of Mexico; Cortes, Calavar, Amador, Jacinto, and a certain astrologer, Batello who is a capital and original, yet historical personage, forming of course the foreground of every incident. The army formerly left in garrison in the city of Mexico, by Cortes, with Montezuma a prisoner, are reduced to the last extremity by siege, and welcome the new recruits to the ancient palace of the kings of Mexico, where they take up their quarters, but find themselves constantly annoyed by the natives, and reduced to extremity for food. We have in the entry of the army, a fine description of the city and its people; their temples, monuments, habits and superstitions, are graphically described—and facts collected from all the authors who have written on the subject, are lavishly bestowed, till the reader is insensibly carried back to the scene and the time, and lives over the awful danger to which the ruthless invaders were exposed.

Jacinto has, in the meantime, got separated from the Spaniards, and joined his father, the plotting Moor, ever active in injuring the invaders by his cunning devices, and in giving assistance with all his heart to aid in repelling the enemy. By his influence over the minds of the ignorant natives, he persuades them that Jacinto is a prophetess sent to proclaim the undoubted expulsion of the Spanish army, and in one of the sorties of the garrison to the sacred pyramid, Jacinto is dimly recognized by Amador, in the garb of a priestess, borne to the temple in splendid array, in a litter on the shoulders of the pagans. Doubt, horror and apprehension overtake both him and Calavar; the latter, left without the aid of the music of Jacinto and his ever cheerful presence, becomes more melancholy than ever, and presents a living picture of sorrow and despair.

In another sortie, Amador is stricken down senseless, and carried off by Abdallah, to save him from the inhuman sacrifice at the altar of the Mexican gods, for every prisoner taken alive dies a cruel death on the "sacred stone." He is transported to Abdallah's lonely residence, and after a fever of some duration, starts from his bed, and following a dim light in a passage, sees again the vision of a beautiful female who bears a resemblance to both Jacinto and Leila—the latter a maid whom he thought dead, but had sincerely loved in old Spain, and over whose supposed murder it is that Calavar broods. The vision puts out the light and vanishes, while the sick man is led back to his couch in delirium, and still more a prey to uncertainty than ever.

The reader begins now to see that Jacinto is Leila, the priestess of the pagans, and the page, one and the same person; but the adroitness with which this is so far concealed, is one of the greatest triumphs of the author—and we are, we fear, destroying somewhat the interest of the plot, by now revealing it.—Nevertheless, we cannot carry on our article, in advance of the publication, without feeling much pleasure in introducing thus early the work to our readers; and here, by way of remark, we will add, that the work will be read by all and every one who takes interest in American literature, or who can relish one of the most exciting historical romances ever penned.

Abdallah cherishes a kindness for Amador, and to save him from falling into the hands of his foes, compels him to remain concealed. In one of the horrible onsets between the two contending parties, Abdallah is taken prisoner; Amador and Jacinto, (the latter still to the knight's eyes the page,) make their way almost miraculously to the castle walls, where the Mexicans are mowed down by thousands by the cannon of the invaders, but their ranks ever filled up with a new and living mass; there they see Abdallah on the point of being hung as a traitor; Amador springs upon the wall, cuts him down, and he again escapes to his comrades, Amador and Jacinto being now restored to the invaders!

The extremity of the Spaniards approaches; all the arts of warfare are resorted to—even fire is set to their strong hold, and we are again transported to the presence of Montezuma and his sons and daughters. He is induced to go upon the walls and command his people to desist their enmity, on promise from the Spaniards that they will leave the city. While thus speaking to the assembled nation, he admits he is a prisoner by his own consent; his nephew, thereupon, makes a denunciation of Montezuma, as a recreant coward. Arrows are hurled at him by the throng, which, notwithstanding the shields presented by Amador and other knights, strike him in various parts of the body, and he is carried back mortally wounded, and the combat is renewed in all its savage details.

Thus hemmed in, Cortes determines to decamp at any risk; Montezuma dies, and his followers carry him out of the castle to his grave—Cortes hoping to escape while the natives pay him funeral honours. This he seems likely to effect, but he finds the bridges over the dykes destroyed, and the portable one he has provided only suffices for the first canal, getting sunk into the mud by the weight of the artillery and horses. The Spaniards fight for their lives; but the multitude, as foretold by the astrologer, are too powerful for all to get clear, and Cortes leaves the flower of his army to rot in the ditches.

In the melee, Amador, who is saved, gets separated from Jacinto, who is heard exclaiming for protection, and sorrowfully he and the remains of the army flee. Calavar had previously been lost in a sortie in the streets of Mexico; Jacinto is saved by his father, but in wandering about in the wilds of Mexico, they are separated, and Jacinto, wan and weary, finds Calavar and his faithful but jaded steed, a solitary hermit. They soon see the hostile armies approach for a final struggle: they view the fight, in which Cortes, by cutting down the Mexican standard, destroys the spirits of the natives, whose every movement is guided by their flag, and effects a retreat. Abdallah and Calavar meet, and remembering their ancient hostility, fight and die; before the Moor breathes his last, he consigns his *daughter*, no longer Jacinto to Amador, who, full of renewed love for the transported page, and her affectionate attentions through such awful scenes, marries her on the battle field, and tired of wars' alarms, becomes the bearer of despatches from Cortes to the king of Spain, breathing still a determination to conquer Mexico, and the pair embark to pass the rest of their days in [illegible] on Don Amador's estate. At the conclusion, we have a promise of a continuation of the history of the Cortes, and his successful accomplishment of enslaving the simple hearted pagans.

Such is the merest outline of this powerful, all-absorbing historical romance, than which nothing has issued for many years from the American press so calculated to become universally popular. The scene is in North America, the writer an American, the book is superior to any preceding American novel; and the author's fame will be at once firmly planted in the admiration of his countrymen.

While the compositors are employed upon this article, we perceive that Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard publish the work to-day. The same publishers also issue an admirable book of travels entitled—"Three Years in the Pacific, including Notices of Brazil, Chili, Bolivia and Peru." It is by an officer in the United States' navy, and as far as we have read, which includes more than half of the 441 octavo pages, it is one of the best, if not the very best book of travels published for many years. It describes the manners and customs of the South Americans, intermingled with reminiscences of their chief officers, mines, commerce, people and condition. It will be universally read and generally popular.

OHIO.

The returns of the election in this state, are not yet complete, but sufficient have been received to leave no doubt of the result. Lucas, (Jackson,) it is believed is elected Governor, by a small majority, and the anti-Jackson party have succeeded in electing a majority of the members of Congress, and the State Legislature. The following are the names of the persons elected members of Congress:

JACKSON.	ANTI-JACKSON.
T. Webster.	Jos. R. Crane.
T. L. Hamar.	B. Storer.
Jere. McLean.	Thos. Corwin.
John Chaney.	Saml. M. Vinton.
Wm. Kennor.	W. K. Bond.
Wm. Patterson.	S. Mason.
J. Thompson.	Elias Howell.
Benj. Jones.	David Spengler.
David Kilgore.	John Sloane
	Elisha Whittlesey.

The aggregate majority of the Whig candidates over their opponents, is about five thousand votes. Last year the delegation stood, 11 Jackson, 8 anti-Jackson. Findley appears to have fallen considerably behind his ticket. The Whigs have a majority of two in the State Senate, and a majority of 20 or 25 in the House of Representatives.

COUNTIES.	1832. JACKSON.	1832. CLAY.	1834. Whig. FINDLAY.	1834. Jackson. LUCAS.
Adams,	1118	583	489	726
Allen,	114	80		180
*Ashtabula,	489	2032	1310	746
Athens,	776	856	480	
Belmont,	2370	2191	2230	2107
Brown,	1597	847	841	1257
Butler,	2321	1230	1168	2090
Carrol, (new county)			476	593
Champaign,	763	1468	917	432
Clark,	714	1693	1159	492
Clermont,	2140	1217	870	1267
Clinton,	897	1158	834	823
Columbiana,	3109	2336	1009	1891
Coshocton,	1262	392	765	885
Crawford,	557	259	325	528
Cuyahoga,	691	1567	1497	959
Dark,	75	242		143
Delaware,	738	1115	694	814
Fairfield,	2648	1274	1347	2784
Fayette,	694	686	570	645
Franklin,	1157	1508	995	1170
Gallia,	537	858	700	296
*Geauga,	782	2403	1546	815
Greene,	1071	1397	800	751
Guernsey,	1358	1295	1259	1344
Hamilton,	4834	3454	4226	4333
Hancock,	181	85		209
Harrison,	1797	1810	1331	1508
Hardin, (new county)				42
Henry, (new county)				
Highland,	1350	1250	1089	1008
Hocking,	356	199	145	341
Holmes,	1164	230		664
*Huron,	1035	1646	1582	1117
Jackson,	554	367	40	
Jefferson,	2118	1495	1640	2084
Knox,	1928	1164	1103	1802
Lawrence,	414	419		
Licking,	2071	1686	1390	2201
Logan,	446	824	720	429
*Lorain,	511	718	818	802
Madison,	246	581	448	475
Marion,	721	514	347	680
*Medina,	497	1137	920	
Meigs,	385	717	350	
Mercer,	194	106		23
Miami,	957	1441	1024	841
Monroe,	916	215	250	804
Montgomery,	2020	2131	1979	1278
Morgan,	1068	919	825	892
Muskingum,	2394	2023	2827	1537
Paulding, (new county)				
Perry,	1331	651	763	1327
Pickaway,	1458	1203	1168	1023
Pike,	532	335		215
*Portage,	1406	2327	2485	2068
Preble,	1093	1357	1393	895
Richland,	2552	1470	1247	2347
Ross,	1778	2367	2141	1886
Sandusky,	279	294	390	
Scioto,	595	932	736	449
Seneca,	555	594	581	586
Shelby,	433	397	146	515
Stark,	2142	1635	1300	1384
*Trumbull,	2359	2697	2504	2370
Tuscarawas,	1362	944	645	991
Union,	323	296		
Van Wert, (new county)				
Warren,	1735	2107	1684	1128
Washington,	886	1134	907	615
Wayne,	2195	973	1102	1619
Williams,	93	84		
Wood,	74	203	261	
	81246	76539	56661	58316
	76539			
Jackson's maj.	4707			

Votes for Wirt, 509—Total 158,294.

The seven Counties marked * constitute the Western Reserve. The aggregate Clay majority in these Counties at the Presidential Election in 1832, was 6,777. Jackson's majority in the whole State, 4,707. Lucas' majority for Governor, in the whole State, in October, 1832 about 8,000.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The result of the election for members of the State legislature, so far as has been received, appears to be as follows:

SENATE.	
State Rights	11
Union	2
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.	
State Rights	61
Union	9
Majority	52

One of the Union senators has a majority of 23 votes only; two of the members of the House have only 10 majority. More than two-thirds of both branches of the legislature will be anti-Jackson.

The Union party have gained one member of Congress—Mr. Rogers, in the place of Mr. Clowney. The vote stands, Rogers 4213; Clowney 4038. In the present delegation there is but one Union man—Col. Manning, elected in the place of Mr. Blair, deceased. Col. Manning is re-elected. All the districts, with the exception of these two, will be represented by members of the State Rights party. F. W. Pickens, Esq. [illegible]

From the Philadelphia [illegible]

JOHN ADAMS.

[illegible]

After Mr. Adams' return from Europe, he was rewarded by his country with the Vice Presidency of the United States, two successive terms, and then on the retirement of Washington, with the office of President. And altho' he was appointed to that high office in the most stormy time of political party conflicts, and had to sustain a hostile contest with the French nation, who had nearly swept our commerce from the ocean; yet in the course of his four years administration, induced that nation to agree to an honorable peace, and in that short space of time, established a respectable navy, and made ample arrangements for extending it, and at the close of his Presidency, our nation had peace with all the world; we had a well organized and overflowing treasury; our commerce whitened every sea, and our streamers ornamented every port; and our nation stood with a dignified front, and in an elevated rank among the nations of the earth.

Mr. Adams, in a communication to a friend, in describing the powerful effect of a speech made by James Otis against the noted writs of assistance, says, that "then, and there, the child Independence was born," but it may be quite as justly said, that at the close of his own speech in defence of the Declaration of Independence, in this city, that there and then, the child Independence was born. W. W.

To Readers and Correspondents.

When addressing the publisher respecting subscribers, please *always* mention at what post office the papers are received.

We beg our correspondents to remember, that rejected articles are not preserved, consequently, they cannot be furnished when written for.

"*Helen Thornton,*" a tale—belongs to a class of stories that we have uniformly declined publishing. A love tale, to be unexceptionable, must be devoid of puerile sentiment, and that kind of extravagant romance which pleases those only of vitiated appetites. "H. O." has been entirely unsuccessful, if he attempted to write a popular tale.

"*The Bachelor's Wedding,*" by Z. is lame and imperfect, and stands in need of more correction than we have leisure to make.

"*The Boarding School,*" is very objectionable in regard to language and expression. The author is unaccustomed to writing for the press, or he would write more carefully.

"*The Stranger's Death,*" is very indifferent.

"*The Burial in the Country,*" is deficient in interest, and would read awkwardly in print.

"*A Vision,*" is sheer nonsense.

"*Forget Me Not,*" by L. W. S. is barely passable. The other articles, from the same pen, we deem unworthy of publication.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Oct. 24.—Received from		*Received from*	
M. Hall	$2 00	D. B. Barnard,	5 00
J. H. Rawlings, Esq.	2 00	W. L. Mitchell, Esq.	23 50
A. Campbell, Esq.	8 00	Wm. J. Cole, Esq.	5 00
S. A. Cuningham, Esq.	5 00	N. M. Henderson, esq.	10 00
Oct. 25.		Jos. Michal, Esq.	2 00
L. D. Rogers,	1 00	D. G. Perry, Esq.	2 00
Thos. D. Jeffers,	5 00	Adam Peters,	10 00
T. Waddill, Jr. Esq.	10 00	*Oct. 29.*	
James W. Frazier, Esq.	3 50	B. F. Bruce,	5 00
John Parker, Esq.	2 00	David Benedict,	5 00
Oct. 27.		Thad. Thompson, esq.	5 00
E. Margin,	2 00	Clement B. Drake,	1 00
J. W. Trumbull, (drft.)	20 00	*Oct. 30.*	
C. C. Waller, Esq.	1 00	Wm. Porter,	100 00
Alfred Buss, [nett.]	1 50	Saml. Phillips,	2 00
John Rice,	7 50	Danl. M. Nail, Jr. Esq.	5 18½
Wm. L. Robb, Esq.	15 00	A. V. D. Johns, Esq.	5 00
Abner Eddy, Esq.	2 00	Jno. M. Hadden, Esq.	10 00
Oct. 28.		Allen Potter, Esq.	2 00
H. G. Hawley,	15 00	John Cain, Esq.	5 00
Philip Hoggatt,	5 00	D. L. Burt, Esq.	2 00
Smart & Henderson,	2 00	John M. Brown,	5 00

The citizens of Philadelphia have it in their power, by embracing the offer made by the proprietor of Thom's admired statues of Tam O'Shanter, Souter Johnny, &c. to possess themselves of those splendid works of art. The group is estimated to be worth $10,000, and the proprietor proposes, if that amount is received from visitors within six months, to deposit them in some public place, where they may be viewed without cost, as the property of the public. [illegible]

To all whom it may Concern.

[illegible]

Public Sale.

[illegible]

John G. Harder—Furrier,

[illegible]

Merinoes.

[illegible]

JAMES H. BRISCOE, DENTIST,

[illegible]

Beckford's Italy.

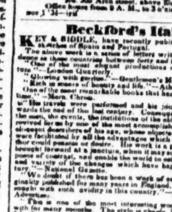
KEY & BIDDLE, [illegible]

A Card.

A PHYSICIAN, [illegible] W. CARPENTER, [illegible]

Removal.—R. & W. Wilson,

[illegible]



Ladies, Butter [illegible]

Elegant Hearse for Sale.

A FIRST rate [illegible] workmanship, [illegible]

Old Newspapers,

FOR sale by the Ream, at the Office of the Philadelphia Gazette, No. 36 Carter's Alley. [illegible]

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at the Office of the

Saturday Evening Post & Casket, No. 36 Carter's Alley,

THREE DOORS BELOW THIRD ST.

Handbills, Posters, Bills, Cards, Tickets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c.

ALMANACK.

[illegible]

MARRIAGES.

[illegible]

On the 24th ult. by the same, Mr. John Hudson, to Miss Nancy Tappan, all of this city.

On the 25th ult. by the same, Mr. Andrew Rankin, of Edinburgh, Scotland, to Miss Eliza Matilda Pfeifer, of Harrisburg.

On the 26th ult. by the same, James Lyndall, to Miss Eliza Ann Emons, both of this city.

On the 21st ult. by Justice Johnson, Mr. John Brownley, to Miss Martha Mahann, both of the District of Southwark.

In Rockbridge co. Virginia, on Thursday, the 23d ult. by the Rev. William Jackson, Horace Gustavus Browne, of Philad. to Louisa M. youngest daughter of John Bowyer, of the former place.

On Thursday evening, 23d ult. by the Rev. John Chambers, of this city, Mr. Milton Hoopes, to Miss Susan Means, both of West Bradford, Chester co. Pa.

DEATHS.

On Friday morning, after a few days illness, Rebecca Dow, in the 87th year of her age.

On Thursday, in the 25th year of his age, Charles McEuen.

On Thursday morning, the 23d ult. in the 19th year of her age, Elizabeth Wistar, daughter of the late Caspar Wistar, M.D.

At his residence near Chester, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, the 22d ult. Mr. Alexander Rea, Sr. aged 94 years, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland.

On Tuesday 21st ultimo, Mr. William Millward, an experienced mast maker of this city, in the 52d year of his age.

On the 22d ultimo, Henry, infant son of James Hutchinson.

On Wednesday, the 22d ult. Elizabeth Duff.

On 5th day, the 23d ult. Charles Stow, in the 85th year of his age.

In Washington, on Thursday morning, the 23d, John Adams, Esq. son of Ex-President Adams.

At St. Michaels, August 31, Thomas Hickling, Esq. aged 90, American Consul at that place.

In Somerset, Ma. 18th ult. of locked-jaw, Captain Joseph Brown, 58. On the 11th he trod upon a nail, which penetrated through his shoe into his foot; for the first day or two he experienced some inconvenience from the wound, which he supposed it had healed, and attended to his business as usual. On the 16th, while rafting some timber he wet his feet, and on the 17th, was attacked with the disorder, and died on the following day.

On Sunday morning, 26th ult., Mrs. Sarah Gallager.

On Sunday morning, Oct. 26th, Dr. Wm. S. Cooke, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 25th ult. Alfred, son of Dr. C. B. Matthews aged 16 months.

In Cincinnati, on the 17th ult. Anna Lawler, wife of Timothy Walker, Esq. formerly of Philad.

At New Orleans, on the 8th Aug. after an illness of a few hours, Mr. Alexander McAlister, formerly of Philadelphia, aged about 37 years.

On the 4th ult. at the Naval Hospital, near the Navy Yard, Pensacola, William Wilbank, seaman, of Philadelphia.

On Sunday morning, the 26th ult. after a short and severe illness, John Markoe, Esq. in the 53d year of his age.

On the 27th ult. after a short but painful illness, Mr. Ashfield H. Wetherill, in the 29th year of his age.

On Monday morning, 27th ult. after a short and severe illness, Mr. John Rogers, in the 60th year of his age.

On Sunday evening, the 26th ult. Mrs. Sarah, relict of the late Thomas Tomkins.

In Massillon, Ohio, on the 20th ult. after a lingering illness of several weeks, Mr. Milo Smith, printer of the Massillon Whig, aged 30 years. Mr. Smith was a native of Stockbridge, Mass. and for many years publisher of the Reporter, Pittsfield, Mass. He was attacked with cholera some 2 months since, but by the timely application of powerful medicines became convalescent; owing to some exposure he was afterwards attacked with dysentery which finally terminated his life. He has left three sons to mourn the loss of a kind father.

On the 23d ult. near Burlington, N. J. Thomas Wimer, in the 78th year of his age.

At Hopewell, Province of New Brunswick, Sept. 27, Joel Passmore, aged 66. Sept. 11, Joel Passmore, Jr. aged 26, formerly of Portsmouth.

On Friday night, the 17th Oct. after a short and severe illness, Mr. William A. Day, in the 26th year of his age.

Massachusetts and Maine papers will please copy the above.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Sarah Maxwell, daughter of the late John C. Browne, of Kensington—

"A blessing's gone! a noble form is riven
To darken this cold earth and gladden heaven."

She who but a few days since was mingling with her friends and congratulated on her happy marriage, had, before those congratulations ceased, been numbered with the dead; and shall she pass from this world to eternity and not receive friendships' simple tribute for her many virtues? would that one more capable than myself had told *what* she was; but knowing her as I did, and believing that when the good die they should be pointed out as a beacon by whom future travellers might be guided in their voyage through life, tempts me to honor her; and if the perfection of christian charity and benevolence—if amiability of manner, or if an unblemished, lovely creature could be personified, where could we find a better example?—Echo, answers where? By those who have had the pleasure of an acquaintance with Mrs. M. she can never be forgotten; and as we must, one and all be separated from what is earthly to meet a just judge, we mourn and shed tears for those who go before us, 'tis nature's fountain of relief; we only grieve because we cannot go together. May we live that our last moments may be like her's.

But cease, fond husband, cease to mourn,
Though nature claims affection's tear—
For happier far by angels borne,
Thy wife now rests in yonder sphere. E.

There were 89 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—49 of which were adults and 40 children. By consumption 7, Cholera, 4—16 under one year of age. 8 were from the Almshouse, and 5 people of colour.

The New York City inspector reports the death of 146 persons during the week ending on Saturday, [illegible] 16, &c. 9 of the above were coloured persons.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

[illegible]

Tam O'Shanter.

[illegible]

Medical Book, &c.

[illegible]

Baker's Intelligence Office,

[illegible]

Howard's

[illegible]

ISAAC BARTON,

[illegible]

Charles & Sylvester, CANTON HOUSE,

No. 39 South Eighth Street, third door below Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

GENUINE Teas, [illegible]

To House Keepers.

THE writer of this article [illegible]

Hunting Knives.

[illegible]

To Physicians.

[illegible]

LEHIGH COAL $4 75 PER TON.

THE LEHIGH COAL & NAVIGATION COMPANY, [illegible]

Change of Hour.

[illegible]